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partment of physics, who is at present engaged in war work for the Council of National Defense.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL EDGAR WILLIAM COX, head of the Intelligence Staff of the British Army in France, was accidentally drowned on August 26, aged thirty-six years. His advancement in the army had been rapid. To scientific men he was known for topographical surveys and publications.

SIXTEEN platinum dishes and crucibles were stolen from the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Kentucky, during the week following October 17. The police department of Lexington offers \$100 for their recovery or for information leading to the conviction of the thief. The urgent need for this material at this time deserves earnest effort and cooperation in its recovery.

THE Field Museum of Natural History in Grant Park, Chicago, which is nearing completion, and has cost \$7,000,000, has been turned over to the government for use as a hospital. The interior will be rearranged so that 4,300 patients can be accommodated and a number of smaller buildings will be erected around the main structure for the accommodation of 1,000 nurses. The museum building covers six acres and has more than twenty-five acres floor space.

OVER 30,000 persons paid for admission to the British Scientific Products Exhibition at King's College. Professor R. A. Gregory, chairman of the organizing committee, states that it is proposed to arrange for an annual exhibition of British science and invention.

ALFRED I. DU PONT, the owner of the Grand Central Palace, N. Y., has announced that, notwithstanding the fact that the government is to take over the building for the period of the war as a base hospital for the Army and Navy, he intends to proceed with his plans for creating there a center for world commerce after the war in an Allied Industries Corporation.

The Sibley Journal of Engineering, published at Cornell University, announces that with the November issue it will cease to appear

until the resumption of normal university conditions.

We learn from *The Auk* that at the annual meeting of the British Ornithologists' Union, Dr. W. Eagle Clarke was elected president to succeed Colonel R. Wardlaw Ramsey who had served for the last five years. The membership of the Union stands as follows: Ordinary 423, Extraordinary 1, Honorary 8, Honorary Lady (the only lady members) 8, Colonial 9 and Foreign 19. The Honorary and Foreign (equivalent to the Corresponding Class of the A. O. U.) it will be noticed are much more restricted than in the A. O. U. The American ornithologists represented in these classes are as follows: Honorary, Dr. J. A. Allen, Dr. Frank M. Chapman, Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, Dr. Chas. W. Richmond and Mr. Robert Ridgway. Foreign, Dr. Leonhard Stejneger and Dr. Witmer Stone.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

ADDITIONS to the teaching staff of the college of medicine, University of Cincinnati, are Professor Dennis E. Jackson, of Washington University, Professor Albert Prescott Mathews, of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Shiro Tashiro, of the University of Chicago. They have been appointed, respectively, to the chairs of pharmacology, biochemistry and physiological chemistry.

DEAN MORTIMER E. COOLEY, of the department of engineering of the University of Michigan, has been made regional director in the Student Army Training Corps for the district comprising Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

PROFESSOR J. W. YOUNG, of Dartmouth College, has accepted the position of director of the mathematical instruction given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., to serve for three months, beginning November 1.

DR. EARL F. FARNAU, assistant professor of chemistry at New York University, has been appointed associate professor of organic chemistry at the University of Cincinnati.

DR. ARTHUR M. PARDEE, professor of chemistry at Tarkio College, has been appointed professor of chemistry at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.

THE following appointments have been made in the engineering departments at Lafayette College: H. S. Rogers, of the faculty of the University of Washington, has been appointed assistant professor of civil engineering; Ralph S. Wilbur, a graduate of Tufts College and a former member of the faculty at Iowa State University, more recently employed by the Ford Instrument Company, has been appointed assistant professor of mechanical engineering; H. M. Spandau, of Whitman College, Washington, has been made assistant professor in engineering drawing. Charles A. Aey, professor in physics at Allegheny College last year, has been appointed instructor in physics; Landon A. Sarver, a private in the Chemical Gas Warfare Service, and former instructor in chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed instructor in the department of chemistry; Walter G. Kleinspehn, a graduate of Lafayette, '18, is also an instructor in chemistry.

DR. H. H. HODGSON has been appointed head of the department of coal-tar color chemistry instituted two years ago at the Huddersfield Technical College to provide specialized chemical teaching with research facilities for the sudden influx of chemists caused by the great development of the color industry in Huddersfield. Dr. Hodgson has for nearly three years been chief chemist to one of the largest firms of chemical manufacturers in England. He was previously head of the chemical department at the Northern Polytechnic Institute in London.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

SHALL WRITERS UPON THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES AGREE TO IGNORE SYSTEMATIC PAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE SINCE 1914?

IN a footnote appended to one of his latest papers, which appeared in the *Proceedings of*

the Zoological Society of London, April, 1918, p. 55, Sir George F. Hampson says: "No quotations from German authors published since 1914 are included. '*Hostes humani generis*.'"

In the columns of *Nature*, issued September 5, 1918, Lord Walsingham, using the above footnote as his text, suggests that "for the next twenty years, at least, all Germans will be relegated to the category of persons with whom honest men will decline to have any dealings," and proposes that scientific men throughout the world shall by common consent agree to ignore all papers published in the German language, not as a measure of "vengeance," but as a measure of "justice." He adds that the truly scientific German, whose labors are worthy of consideration, and who is actuated by sincere love of truth, ought to feel it no hardship to publish the results of his researches in English or French periodicals, especially in the view of the fact that educated Germans are all more or less familiar with these languages.

In justification of his position Lord Walsingham points out the fact, which he, as one of the foremost entomologists of the world, is better able to aver than those less erudite, that in the "Catalogue of the Palearctic Lepidoptera," published in 1871 by Staudinger & Wocke, "precedence is improperly but deliberately assigned to German names in preference to earlier ones given by French authors"; and he also recalls the persistent manner in which the representatives of German scientific societies at the meeting of the International Zoological Congress at Monaco in 1913 attempted to dominate the discussions, and to insist that German usage in matters of nomenclature should receive universal sanction "to the exclusion of all attempts to trace out the literary history of each species and to preserve for it the name bestowed by the first author who described or figured it." The writer of these lines, who was a member of the First International Entomological Congress which met in Brussels in 1910, recalls quite vividly that the same pushing tendencies and arrogance were also displayed on that occasion by certain of the German delegates.